

# THE REFLECTOR

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Vol. I.

MIRROR, ALBERTA, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1911

No. 5-

## Our Complete Stock

at the old townsite must be moved at once. Transferring it makes a lot of work and expense, so that it is cheaper for us to sell below cost than to move the stuff. We lose either way, so we will

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DUNCAN COLEMAN, Pres. THOS. F. HOWE, Genl. Manager

## A General Banking Business Transacted.

H. L. Staples, Local Manager, Mirror

## INTRODUCTION WANTED.

The Reflector publishers wish to secure the names of every person in this district in order that we may send them sample copies of this paper. Probably you know of a number of people in the district whom we have never heard of. Will you send us the names of all the people you know of within twenty miles of Mirror. Our object is to enlarge our circulation, and thus bring before a larger number of people the name of Mirror, which will result directly in an increased patronage for our merchants and a more rapid growth for our town. It will be a neighborly turn to help everyone in the town and district to become better acquainted with their new neighbors and with the town. Will you do it? Just send us a list of all the people you know of in the district.

## LUMBER

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Buy your lumber on the ground. No delay; no waiting. We have a complete stock of  
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MIRROR

Lamerton P.O.

## Looking at Ourselves.

Mrs. A. C. Westhead was a visitor in town on Sunday.

R. E. Coleman was a business visitor at Alix on Friday last.

D. M. Jewell opened his butcher shop for business on Thursday last.

Mr. B. F. Blair started work on Monday on the erection of his building for a real estate office.

Messrs. Hammond Brothers, of Tofield, arrived in town on Tuesday last, and are having erected a neat store building which when completed they will stock with drugs and jewelry.

The townsite company appears to be placing their advertising everywhere but where the people already here will see it. We have heard a large number of inquiries even at this date as to when the sale is to be held and what terms may be expected.

Mr. Jas. Brindle's new gasoline yacht arrived and was launched at Mirror Beach yesterday. The new boat is 18 feet in length, 4 ft. 8 in. beam, and is a tidy little boat, though quite a bit smaller than his other yacht. Both boats will leave Brindle's landing at 9:30 on Monday next to take passengers to the picnic at Fred Holden's at the north end of the lake.

The downpour of rain during nearly every day of last week held up building operations, and also tended to keep back the usually large number of prospectors, but with fine weather yesterday and to-day work is again started with a rush, and new locators are swarming into town. Among the new buildings already promised to be begun this week are four more stores, a lawyer's office, another real estate office and another livery barn. Before the week end it is expected that there will be at least twenty others.

The Reflector has been repeatedly disappointed in the non-arrival of our type and supplies, but they are on the way and should arrive about the end of the present week and we shall soon be able to do all of our work right here at home. Among our new types are some of the very latest faces, bought in Chicago, and our customers will be assured of the very best in fine printing. In the meantime we have arranged to handle all orders for job work in another shop, and can promise satisfaction and prompt delivery.

With the date of the sale of lots only a few days ahead, those already on the ground are beginning to make their decisions as to where they will locate. The majority of the business men seem to favor that part of the townsite lying a block north of Lake street and a block west of Main street, since at the junction of these two streets is a bad depression which will be a detriment to the street when traffic shall have cut it up. The naturally dry condition of the former location will do a lot toward locating

the business section, and resident business men will in all probability pass up the greater part of Lake and Main streets to be taken by outside speculators.

A telegram has been received from J. R. McCutcheon, Alberta's publicity commissioner in Toronto to the effect that a train containing 270 people bound for Alberta had left Toronto over the C.P.R. and that 60 more people are coming to Alberta by the G.T.P.

## C. P. R. EXPRESS IS WRECKED NEAR CALGARY.

Imperial Limited Collides With Work Train at Bear's Paw Siding.

Bear's Paw, Alta., June 27.—The Imperial Limited, due in Calgary at 2:05 o'clock Tuesday, collided here, fourteen miles west of Calgary, with a work train consisting of a locomotive and caboose, at 1:40 o'clock this morning. The first car behind the engine of the passenger train was from end to end and the debris strewn along the tracks for a hundred yards. The first cars of the passenger train were empty and the force of the collision was broken as a result. Passengers in the rear first class tourist and Pullman cars were uninjured and only slightly shaken up.

The passenger train had the right of way, and, according to passengers awake at the time of the accident, was proceeding at the rate of about thirty-five miles an hour. The work train was running on time and schedule and should have taken switch at Kieth five miles east of this place.

Through what is alleged to be carelessness on the part of the work train crew it proceeded to this point and met the Imperial Limited head on, just west of the siding.

The locomotives, striking squarely head-on were practically welded together through the force of the impact. The boiler of the passenger engine was buried in the work train engine boiler for three feet. Two empties were carried by the passenger train behind the engine and ahead of the baggage cars. The first was torn to pieces and the sides strewn for hundreds of feet on both sides of the track.

A train man, of the Imperial Limited, W. E. Carrie, immediately after the collision occurred, jumped from the train and ran for miles to Kieth to send word of the accident to the railway officials at Calgary.

The full list of those who were hurt as nearly as could be ascertained was as follows:

F. W. Butler and C. Anderson, engineers; P. G. Dibbins, fireman; B. D. Holmes, brakeman; D. Bailey, fireman; and Mrs. A. W. Fader, Gadsby; John Fulconer, Vancouver; D. Becker, Vancouver; B. Daniels, Vancouver; and D. D. Holmes, Calgary, all passengers.

## New Dollar Bill Appears

The new Canadian one dollar bill has put in its appearance, bearing the portrait of Lord and Lady Grey. The old Aberdeen one dollar bill will now be retired.

The new dollar note is the same size as the old ones. At each end there is the usual one, but there is a new feature in the shape of the word one printed in bold type above each figure. The coloring

is also different, instead of brown and black as in the old notes, green and black are used for the new and the result is a bill of considerably lighter and more agreeable appearance. The first Aberdeen note was issued August 15, 1877. The new bill bears the date of January 3, 1911. The old cut of a log rolling some on the back is entirely omitted. The front, however, is decidedly different. Portraits of Lord and Lady Grey, which have been most skillfully engraved and are excellent likenesses, are side by side in the centre of the new bill.

## Walt Mason on the Fly

The poet-philosopher, Walt Mason, has written the following on our old friend, the house fly. Says Walt:—

Walt Verse  
"Oh swatter, hold your hand, I beg, and do not slay that humble fly that tickles you without a leg—why should the lovely creature die? The Force that gave you life and breath designed that fly, so little and gay; who gave you powers of life and death? Who said that you might freely slay? He cause some scientists insist that flies bear germs from place to place, you take a bug from your fist and would exterminate the race. The germs and flies have equal rights with men; enjoyment to pursue, and as have skeletons, which, at nights, oft charm us with their loud buzz. I hold that any thing that has little deeds as good as ours, to loaf around this world and sing, and sip the honey from the flowers. And when I see some husky guy take lethal arms and fiercely pounce upon some unsuspecting fly that does not weigh a half an ounce, I feel that I'd set up ciphers, or buy the time piece by the tub, if some big monster came from Mars, and soaked him with a twelve-foot club. When next you go to swat a fly, imagine that the monster came—some freak a thousand cubits high, and held a club above your head."

## Our Reply.

We note that Walt has slayed his pen to pay his tribute to the fly. He hasn't any use for men, who'd like to see the buzzer die. He thinks that all things on this earth should risk about just as they please; the boddy he would kill with mitch; he's glad there's skippers in the cheese. He loves mosquitoes and their stings; he fair delights in typhoid germs; he picks a groceryman that brings him prunes that move about with worms. Now, Walt, we're glad to read your hymn—sometimes you write some decent stuff; but then again, you note at times, you simply waste your ink on guff.

## Bottom Fell Out of His Well

R. E. V. Yeobright, who lives about five miles from town, telephoned in to the hardware store for a man to come out and repair his pump, which, he said, would not work. Herman Sanderson went out and went down into the well, which is 75 feet deep. When he had descended some sixty feet he found the curbing filled with foam for about three feet. He brushed this away and went on down to the bottom, finding not a drop of water, and the sand on the bottom as dry as that on the surface of the ground. The only apparent cause for the strange happening would seem to be that some underground current had found the way into the well, and after filling it to a depth of some 25 feet had as quickly subsided, at the same time washing out a complete outlet for the water supply.

M. Mocklenburg, A. N., the celebrated and 39 year experienced eyesight specialist, will again be in Alix, office at the Jeweller store, Tuesday, July 18th. Hours, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Headaches, cross, weak and failing sight scientifically treated. Those who have failed to get the proper lenses elsewhere are especially invited to call and see what I can do for them. Charges are moderate. Spectacles, eye-glasses and artificial eyes—the very best, at very moderate prices. Satisfaction is guaranteed. Also at Adelphi Hotel, Lacombe, Friday and Saturday, July 21 and 22. 18







## An International Episode

American Girl Interferes With the Will of the Czar of Russia.

By EVELYN MOORE  
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Every one said that Jack Worthington should have been a man. One may infer from the name that Jack was a man, but this is not so. Her name was Jacqueline. When she was a little girl she wrote it Jack, but as she grew older, finding that every one else wrote it Jack, she fell into line. There was nothing unfeminine about Miss Worthington. It was disconcerting to purpose and the daring in her that caused her friends to say that she should have been born masculine. She had a woman's heart and a man's head and courage.

But to begin at the beginning. Jack Worthington lived in Washington, being the daughter of a retired admiral in the United States navy. There are attractive young men attached to the foreign legations in Washington, who frequently find within them the girls of the capital. The secretary of the Russian embassy was one of the finest of these fellows—tall, blue eyes, with true eyes, light hair and beard; indeed, a perfect type of the sons of the north, belonging to the higher class.

Alec Drobneff fell a victim to a certain witchery there was in Jack Worthington. Unfortunately for his suit, she had read much of the efforts of certain noble men and women in Russia to throw off the bureaucratic yoke and had become an ardent sympathizer with the Russian revolution. While her heart went out to meet that of the secretary, she would not give him any encouragement, since he was the servant of what she considered tyrannical. The result of the affair was that she converted him to her way of thinking.

Drobneff had one of those self-sacrificing natures possessed by all Russian revolutionists. Once converted he conceived it to be his duty to go back to Russia and continue the struggle. He told Jack that though he loved her and should always love her he must relinquish her for heaven's sake and liberty would be in constant jeopardy.

If anything was needed to attach the girl's heart irretrievably to the young diplomat this stand was quite sufficient. But, since he had determined to resign from the government service and go to Russia for the purpose of thwarting that government's will by assisting to educate the people, the lovers were obliged to part. Jack kept her affairs a secret from her father, her mother and all the world, and when the secretary of the Russian legation resigned his position and sailed away no one knew that he took her heart with him.

Drobneff had not worked long in his new field before he was arrested and sent to Siberia.

With Drobneff shut up for life in a Russian prison in the frozen regions of the north, Jack Worthington's society bled in the western hemisphere. This story should by good rights come to an end here. But the moment Jack Worthington heard of her lover's exile to Siberia that she felt it her duty and will to do which have been mentioned as characteristic of her began to assert themselves. She was now twenty-four years old and possessed a fortune in her own right. She informed her father and mother that she was going abroad, and going alone. Her known her purpose, instead of permitting her to go they would have more likely planned to place her in a lunatic asylum.

Jack's sympathy with the Russian revolution had been fostered by certain Russian refugees she had met who had depicted the condition of the Russian lower classes and the efforts of the revolutionists in their behalf. One of these men, Michael Zarowitz, who was preparing to return to Russia, was a low class and the two went away together. Before Drobneff left Washington Jack had introduced the two men, who had been arrested together, to her.

Jack's object in going to Russia was to free her lover. They formed different plans, leaving only to chance those matters which were of no consequence to her. She believed that no prison is strong enough to hold a person whose friends are determined to get him out. She was to plan Drobneff's escape, and Zarowitz was to execute it. There were to be no more prisoners taken into the secret if it was possible for the two to work it alone.

Fortunately Miss Worthington possessed a good constitution as well as a strong will, for the journey from Petersburg to Kiam, where Drobneff was confined, is a hard one. She received her passport through the American minister, when she had known in Washington and who exacted himself to her behalf. She traveled ostentatiously

as a correspondent for American newspapers going to Kiam to report on the condition of the prisons there.

When within a hundred miles of Kiam she began to make provision for a flight by buying horses and sleighs, which she left at convenient distances along the route to be used as exits. Those nearest Kiam she directed to be kept in readiness to be turned out in a few minutes' notice.

Before reaching their destination the travelers separated, appointing a place of rendezvous. When they arrived Miss Worthington made it her first business to make very favorable to the chances of accomplishing her object by making haste. She found a stinging place in the family of a leader of one of the prisons and, having settled herself, presented to the governor her papers embodying instructions for facilities to be given her in visiting the prisons. This done, she entered at once on an examination of them, writing a report which she took with her to make very favorable to the management and submitted it to the governor for his inspection. Her real object was to discover in what prison and what part of the prison Drobneff was confined and to learn as much about it, its entrances and exits and rules as possible.

One day Miss Worthington was making an inspection of a squad of prisoners when she was directed to the prison in which Drobneff was confined. So changed was it that Miss Worthington did not know him. And it was perhaps fortunate that she did not, for recognition of him might have proved dangerous. But he recognized her. Though filled with a wild joy, he managed to show no evidence that he recognized her. Seeing a pair of eyes fixed on her, the knowledge that they belonged to her lover came so slowly that she, too, was enabled to avoid any appearance of recognition.

Jack recalled her parting with Drobneff at Washington. It was after a reception at the White House, and he was in evening dress, with a cascade of several orders upon his breast. What a change in this unkempt man in the clothes of a workman with a cane and slouch on his shoulder! The meeting not only stimulated her desire to free him, but added to that daring impetus by caution which was natural to her.

The next day she found a way of meeting Zarowitz. He had represented himself as from the country round about Kiam, and had come for the purpose of getting employment about the prison. Miss Worthington told him that Drobneff was in the prison, and it was agreed that he should concentrate his efforts upon that particular prison. This was all that could be done at present.

It was two months before Zarowitz secured one of the most important positions in the prison where Drobneff was confined, and once there he gave evidence of such vigilance that it was not long before he was promoted to be keeper.

Meanwhile the prisoner and his keeper had come into secret communication, and Zarowitz was waiting for an opportunity to venture at the former's escape. A failure was not only to be dreaded for Drobneff, but for Zarowitz, and what appealed both men was the possibility of Miss Worthington being implicated. Zarowitz would suffer untold misery if as keeper he assisted a prisoner to escape, and should it become known that the Russian police had long been hunting for him it would add to his tortures. If Miss Worthington were arrested as an accessory she would doubtless remain in the Kiam prison for the rest of her life. For this reason Drobneff asked Zarowitz to beg her to go away and leave the two to work out the problem by themselves, but she resolutely declined.

The escape was attempted in the evening. The prisoners were marched after a day's work into their cells. The keeper went to Drobneff's cell and strode a few steps in a whisper. Drobneff took the dummy from under his cot and placed it on the cot with the face toward the wall. Zarowitz, who had left him, presently returned with a few workmen's suit of clothes. Drobneff put it on and, leaving the cell, walked boldly down the corridor.

There was no way to eliminate the guards standing at different places on the line of exit. The prisoner must run the risk of their recognizing him. The chances were that, not being personally acquainted with the prisoners, they would not recognize one of them

in the garb of a workman. But this was not certain. Drobneff passed the first guard in his exit from the building. Walking on deliberately, he passed the next guard in the yard. It was hard for him to resist the temptation to make a dash through the gateway, but he resisted. Passing out as any ordinary laborer he would do, he was beyond the wall. The temptation to run was all but irresistible. When he knew his figure was growing dim in the distance he hastened his step.

At an appointed place he found a sleigh. He slipped into it beside Miss Worthington, who pulled it to a stop over him, and the driver, who was none other than the keeper, who had gone before him, drove away.

Not a word was spoken as the horses trotted leisurely toward the outskirts of the prison settlement, while under the robe two lovers clasped hands in mingled exultation and fear that all might be lost. But once on the main road leading northward the exit was changed from a trot to a gallop.

The riders took the fugitives rapidly to the borders of Russian territory, and once across they were safe.

A Change Over.

It is many years since there existed a Federal Government whose majority in the House of Commons was so small that its existence was in danger when the division bell rang; and only once since Confederation has a Government gone out of office because of the hostility of a single member of a House in session. And on that occasion the Government, anticipating the result of a division, took the hint, and resigned before a vote could be taken. That in the autumn of 1873, when the debate on the Pacific Scandal was in progress, like David Crockett's own, the Government "came down" before the division bell rang. The resignation of the Ministry was announced while the House was sitting, and with a few minutes' delay the Government exchanged sides, and so carried out literally the oft-repeated expression about crossing the floor of the House.

T. H. Lennox, Handshaker.

T. H. Lennox, M. P. for North York is the best handshaker of Ontario. If you want proof, ask Hon. Jas. Duff, Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Duff attended the Newmarket Fair or a North York picnic, or some other of the kind, and he promised the time of his life. Mr. Lennox made good the promise.

Mr. Duff, the Minister of Agriculture, is a very popular man in the constituency, to hundreds of prospective Tory electors from the west, and to many stalwart Grits.

"He's certainly the popular boy," said Mr. Duff, the Minister of Agriculture. "He's certainly the popular boy," said Mr. Duff, the Minister of Agriculture. "He's certainly the popular boy," said Mr. Duff, the Minister of Agriculture.

He Had Not Changed.

Sir James McNair has always enjoyed a reputation for being a militant politician. In Opposition he was a keen and active member of a bombardment of heavy guns, and even as leader of a strong Government he occasionally felt obliged to rush to a position. The Premier of Ontario took the part, and his gruff bearing and determined look, and his habit of making a scrap of conversation which was overheard by his listeners during the last session.

The House was sitting, and two men, who apparently possessed political views, were looking on to look upon the scene. They passed a number of comments on the various warring parties. The Premier was moving in and out of occupying seats in the House. At last Sir James entered, and one of them turned to the other with the remark, "Being in power does not call, the Premier. Why, I positively believe he looks more belittled than ever."

"Oh, I don't know," replied the friend. "I do not think he is any stouter than he was last year."

A Misdial.

A Halifax minister had just engaged the services of a new coachman. He was a new man, and he was anxious to complete the rounds of his calls with dispatch and return to the warm room he had just started in haste and forgot his calling cards. Sending the coachman back, he said, "Tell your man to get well on my feet. At every house where I tell you to stop, leave one card; and where I tell you to leave, leave two."

The rounds were about completed when the person said: "Now at this house leave one card; and at the next stop."

"I can't do that," said the coachman. "I don't have the Jack of Diamonds and the Ace of Spades left," he said.

Poets and Buffoons.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE. Oh, when the sun awakes all life, You know it's coming by the dawn. Utterance is the man whose self Desires to put the trousers on.

KIPLING'S ULTIMATUM.

Strength is a thing of the muscle and not of the mind. A guide who will watch the men—that is, the men who have suffered. That is, the men who have suffered. That is, the men who have suffered.

## FOREST RESERVES.

Likely to Be Considerably Enlarged Soon.

In the report of the superintendent of forestry, which forms part of the annual report of the Department of the Interior, recently published, are given many interesting details as to the administration and working of the forest reserves.

The most striking development in regard to the forest reserves is, of course, the setting aside of the Rocky Mountain forest reserve, a tract of 14,000 square miles, some of which is already reserved as national parks, (the Rocky Mountain Park, the Kootenay Lakes Park, and Jasper Forest Park). The great importance of this reserve is due to the opportunity it affords for the preservation and conservation of the waters of the river, which rise in the Rockies and traverse the prairie country, and whose waters play so important a role in the fertility of the soil of this one of the richest farming countries of the world. The forest on the tract consists mainly of lodge-pole (or black) pine, Engelmann spruce and Douglas fir. Very serious fires have occurred throughout the reserve in times past, and the general reproduction, over the greater part of the reserve, at any rate, is abundant.

Further extension of the forest reserves are contemplated; in fact, some of the lands have already been reserved as forest reserves. Among the proposed extensions are:

To the Sprucewood reserve, 70,000 acres.

To the Duck Mountain reserve, 136,000 acres.

To the Cypress Hills reserve, 50,000 acres.

To the Beaver Hills reserve, 20,000 acres.

Similar action has been taken in regard to a tract of 5,000 acres near Spirit Lake, N. Dak. The foregoing extensions total 300,000 acres, or over 475 square miles.

A tract of land, which includes Mount Ida and the Fly Hills (near Salmon Arm, B.C.), was also inspected in the fall of 1909, with a view to its being set aside as a forest reserve.

A Lesson In Rowing.

Naturalists tell us that the male animals and birds delight in impressing their prowess on either their prowess or their beauty, but that is not a falling which is peculiar to the lower forms of animal life. One windy afternoon several weeks ago a large crowd of people gathered to witness a rowing race between two young couples were standing close to the front of the ferry. They congratulated the men on their exploits, and thought right to see a man in a row boat who was evidently crossing the line.

"Oh, isn't he crying," said one of the girls.

"Especially as he does not know how to manage the boat properly," remarked the young man.

"I do not think it is brave to go out when you cannot row. I think it is foolish," said the other girl.

Then the young man proceeded to give them an object lesson in rowing by pointing out all the oarsman's mistakes. They told how he could have done it as he made headway without danger to himself; they saw many little things which might have led to serious disaster in the way he handled his oars; in short, the girls learned how not to row a boat. They were very much impressed with the knowledge of the young men.

As he entered the dock, the oarsman could be seen more plainly and it was possible to distinguish his features. An old man who had been watching the competition without comment turned to the quartette at this point. "Do you want to know who the oarsman is?" he asked. "It is Eddie Darnan, one of the three best professional scullers now living, and he may row very soon for the championship of the world."

"Intelligent" Parrot.

During a visit to the old homestead in Western Ontario a Toronto man was much interested in a parrot that was the pet of his father. At breakfast one morning the elder gentleman had the door to the kitchen opened, and he could hear the distinctive "Folly" calling out, "Folly, Folly, a bad dog! You're a bad dog! You're a bad dog!"

"That's a very intelligent bird," said the father proudly. "Folly understands everything I say to her."

"Where's this dog that Folly is scolding?" asked the son. "I'd like to see her."

"Oh, Pat has been dead for two years," explained dad.

"Well, I don't know," that's a very intelligent bird—talking to a dog that has been dead two years."

"Jumping over my head, there goes the door," the father whispered. "But we haven't told Folly yet."

His One Regret.

"There's no use trying to deny it," remarked Mrs. DeLatt. "This is the worst cook ever had here. There positively isn't a decent thing to eat on the table."

"That's right," rejoined DeLatt.

"But," explained his wife, "there's one thing in her favor. She can't be beat when it comes to washing."

"Why we can't eat the washing," sighed the hungry husband.—Chicago News.

## Woman's World

Pretty Girl May Marry Rich Mr. Astor.

MISS MADEIRA T. FORCE.

The "two graces"—that is what New York society calls the Misses Katherine and Madeira Talmage Force, the two lovely daughters of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Force. The younger of the two, Miss Madeira, has received so much attention from Colonel John Jacob Astor that general blase of the probability of an engagement. Mr. Astor's former wife, Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, who obtained a decree of divorce from him in November, 1906, now resides in England with their nine-year-old daughter, Mariel. Their son, Victor, is also a society figure, lives with his father. Should Miss Force, who is now twenty years old, wed Mr. Astor she will succeed to the leadership of New York society, which the Astor women have always held, and to the splendid Astor collection of jewels. Besides, she will be mistress of the Fifth Avenue mansion, the Newport villa and the splendid country home at Littleton-on-the-Hudson, where Mr. Astor built a half million dollar gymnasium for his former wife. The Forces are interested in yachting and all forms of outdoor sport. Their home is at 31 East Forty-ninth street, New York. William H. Force, the father of the two beautiful girls, is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and is prominent in the business world. Their mother was Miss Katherine Talmage.

## WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Mr. Roosevelt Says a Good Word For Them.

President Roosevelt is in favor of women's clubs. He said so to the members of the Ladies' Literary and Grand Rapids, Mich., who he addressed recently. "There are women's clubs," said he, "between men and women. If the club is a good thing for the men it is a good thing for the women. If the club furthers with the home it is a good thing for the women. If the club life of you women makes for intellectual development it is a potent factor in placing the home on a higher plane."

"The purpose of the women's clubs should be intellectual development for the housekeeper—the mother. Your children will respect you more if you keep your brains active. Earn the respect of your children by your mental activity."

After having traveled abroad much recently I have concluded that America is the greatest home builder of this age. In our new development the women are securing to realize that while their perianth must bear the greatest share of the burden, their husbands also must be decent."

## The Right Number.

A teacher in giving a lecture to the members of the Junior League Club had cautioned them against eating anything hard, such as nuts, hard candy, etc. A small boy held up his hand.

"What is it, Sammie?" she inquired.

"Say, did you ever see any of these here candy jaw breakers?" he asked.

"Yes, I believe so," she hesitated.

"Well, Willie, here," indicating another boy in the class, "stood right in front of me, here yesterday and ate five of them right down."

"Ah," corrected the teacher.

"Ah, was it right? I was thinking it was only five."

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site and is prepared to  
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THE DAY OR WEEK  
and will supply

Meals at all hours  
Look at yourself eating  
in a good place. It's  
clean, convenient, and  
well supplied.

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MIRROR

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Rates \$1 to \$1.50 a day

Our new hotel on the townsit  
will be in operation immediately  
after the lots are placed on sale.

**W. J. KADLEC**  
PROPRIETOR

Bus meets all trains at Mirror

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ALIX**

Your base of supplies will  
naturally be Alix. And  
just as naturally you will  
want to stop in Alix until  
you get settled. Might  
just as well stop at the best

**THE GRAND**  
M. J. KING, PROPRIETOR

**THE REFLECTOR**

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BY  
**CHAS. W. FREDERICK**

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per line first insertion, eight cents per  
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**The Eastern Slope.**

WORK OF DOMINION FOREST SER-  
VICE ON THIS GREAT RESERVE.

The boundary of the Rocky Mountain Forest Reserve has now been located from the international boundary northward to a point due west of Lacombe. This was accomplished last summer (1910) by two parties sent out by the Forest Service. One of these under Mr. G. H. Edgcombe, B.Sc., B.S.C., started at Calgary and worked southwards, while the other, under Mr. P. Z. Overhill, B.Sc., worked northward from the same starting point. The full report of these gentlemen has just been published.

During the coming summer (1911) it is expected that the rest of the eastern boundary of the reserve will be located to its northern limit (about forty or fifty miles north of the latitude of Edmonton).

**Object of the Reserve.**

The primary aim in preserving the forests of this area is to provide a supply of timber easily accessible to the dwellers on the prairie. But there are other things, scarcely, if at all, less important, to be attended to. To users of water for irrigation and for the generation of power it is important to have an even flow throughout the year, and the effect of forests along streams, and especially at their headwaters, in thus regulating stream-flow is well-known. Moreover, in order to keep up the level of the water in the soil throughout the prairie regions the level of the rivers must be maintained, and the flow not allowed to decrease to a mere dribble in the summertime. In the maintaining of this volume of water in the rivers the forests have an important effect.

**The Land Within the Reserve.**

In deciding as to what land to include in the reserve the chief question asked has been, "Is it suitable for farming?" If yes, the rule has been to leave it out; if not so suitable, to include it in the reserve. The altitude, or height above sea-level, has also been an important consideration.

The boundary fixed by the Order-in-Council setting aside the reserve was found largely unsuitable. It took in, to a great degree, only the mountainous country, much of it above the tree line, and the rest of it unsuitable—at any rate for many years—for timber production. Many valleys were found to be quite suitable for grazing.

**Forest Fires in the Reserve.**

The reserve has suffered to a very great degree from fire. Of about one hundred and forty miles run by the "southern" party south along the eastern boundary of the reserve, mature virgin timber was encountered only in a small tract of some twelve consecutive miles, the dry standing stumps, windfalls and rocky exposures telling the tale. Of the part covered by the "northern" party, eighty per cent had been burned over within the past fifty years (sixty per cent in the last twenty-five years).

**The Timber on the Reserve.**

The frequent and disastrous fires account for the type of timber found on the reserve. Of an area of eight hundred square miles covered by the "southern" party, the land was distributed as follows: Timber, 9 per cent; spruce and pine "poles" in trees of "pole" size is from four to twelve inches in diameter, 31 per cent; pine and poplar, 26 per cent; poplar, 10 per cent; open grazing land, 14 per cent; bare rock, 10 per cent. The pine (the "lodgpole" pine found in the reserves is closely related to the jack pine found so often on burned-over districts in the East) and the poplar are both trees that spring up quickly after fires and by their rapid growth overtop other trees—for a time, at least. As can be seen from the above table, a large proportion of the country is covered with these trees, either alone or growing together, and the small size of other timber points to the fire having run over this, too, at no very distant period. About seventy-five per cent of the country covered by the "north-

ern" party is covered by forests of this lodgepole pine—a silent evidence of what has happened to this region in the past.

Measurements taken by the "southern" party indicate that in this region (south of Calgary) the lodgepole pine required thirty years to reach a diameter of five inches and sixty years to grow to nine inches in diameter. The spruce (Engelmann) and red (or Douglas) fir took, respectively, thirty and one hundred and ten years to reach twelve inches in diameter.

**Other Resources.**

Throughout all the territory reported on game was plentiful. Special mention is made of the bull, cut-throat and grey trout, among the fish, and among the birds and animals, in their respective districts, duck, grouse and prairie chicken, deer, moose, elk and sheep and many kinds of fur-bearing animals. Among the mineral resources of the area are the coal-beds, oil-fields (in the south) and quarries of building stone.

George Gould was making one of his last trips as president of the Missouri Pacific. His private car was laid out on a siding for some reason or other, and he got out to stretch his legs. An old Irishman was tapping the wheels. Gould went up to him.

"Morning. How do you like the wheels?"

"Not worth a darn," said the Irishman.

"Well, how do you like the car?"

"It's good-enough for the wheels."

"What do you think of the road?"

"It matches the car."

Gould looked at the old chap for a minute.

"Maybe you don't know who I am."

"Yes, I do," retorted the Irishman.

"You're George Gould, and I know you're father when he was president of the road. And, by gosh, he's going to be president of it again."

"Why, my father is dead," said Mr. Gould.

"I know that," replied the Irishman, "and the road is going to where he is."

The little girl who wrote in her composition that "Man is a two-legged animal," must give place to another of her ilk, who goes more definitely into details and handles her subject in the following original manner: "Men are what women marry. They drink and smoke and sweat, but don't go to church. Perhaps if they were honest they would. They are more logical than women, and also more zoological. Both men and women sprung from monkeys, but the women sprung farther than the men."

**Prospectors Cursed Him.**

Last summer the prospectors were cursing Father Paradis, the famous rock-pro prospector of Northern Ontario. "Land and deep," Frederick House Lake was lowered seven feet, and Night Hawk Lake 324 feet. Next winter was very much in the mind. It seems Father Paradis had been all winter in the mountains, and he had been draining the swamp lands—do away with the black flies. Incidentally it also further exposed the vein of the Bonanza at which they were working. He dug a little trench for the water to leak through at the natural level in the Frederick House River. Then soon widened the channel, and a fall of some considerable height was transferred into a gradual current. Water rushed from Frederick House Lake until the trees stood a width of a good farm from the valley. Curses could not get near the land-lug places. Gasoline boats bumped on the clay bottom of the river. The Government sent an official up there to find out the cause of all the complaints. Father Paradis showed him his work with pride, pointed out the beauty of his improvements, and convinced him of what was possible, true, that owing to the work of his sons in the old days the land of all that country is insufficiently drained. The streams are choked. The land is sinking wet. His channel was for the general benefit of the whole country, and performed without expense to the Government.

The inspector viewed the magnitude of the erosion into the soft mud and allowed himself to be convinced. He reported in Father Paradis' favor.

**Fifty New Towns.**

The assumption that the present year will show a remarkable business development in western Canada is established by a number of important announcements by various transportation companies during the past few weeks. These were supplemented the other day by the statement that the Grand Trunk Pacific will build 100 new stations and that the Canadian Pacific will open fifty new towns on its new lines this summer.

**Highest in Empire.**

The highest office building in the British Empire will be erected shortly by the Canadian Pacific Railway at Toronto. It will cover a group of 2,500 square feet, and will be sixteen stories high.

**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE**

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., PRESIDENT  
ALEXANDER LAIRD, GENERAL MANAGER

CAPITAL - \$10,000,000 REST - \$8,000,000

**TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES**

Issued by The Canadian Bank of Commerce are the most convenient form in which to carry money when travelling. They are negotiable everywhere, self-identifying, and the exact amount payable in the principal foreign countries is printed on the face of every cheque. The cheques are issued in denominations of

\$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$200.

and may be obtained on application at the Bank.

In connection with its Travellers' Cheques The Canadian Bank of Commerce has issued a booklet entitled "Information of Interest to those about to travel", which will be sent free to anyone applying for it.

Lamerton Branch  
Henry S. Oats, Acting Manager

D. M. Jewell

Fred Downswell

**The Buffalo Lake Realty Co.**

Real Estate; Fire and Life Insurance; Money to Loan on farm and town property. Wood and Coal General Draying

A large list of farm land in the justly celebrated  
Buffalo Lake District

Our office on the new townsit will  
be open within a very few days

Lamerton

Alix

Mirror

**OFFICE SUPPLIES**

I have for sale a number of exceptionally good office desks, chairs and stools, a large safe, two show cases and stoves.

**LARGE FLAT TOP DESK**

With 8 side drawers, finished in quartered oak, a beauty, at only \$30.

**TYPEWRITER DESK**

COMBINATION FLAT TOP AND TYPEWRITER DESK built of solid oak throughout, with full set of side drawers, letter and envelope holders, and patent typewriter compartment which swings under the desk when not in use and keeps machine free from dust. This desk must be seen to be appreciated. Price \$50, on easy terms

**SHOW CASES**

Two good ones, on terms to suit.

**SAFE**

This is a Hall-Marvin, with double doors, size 55 inches wide, 54 inches high and 34 inches deep outside. Cost \$500 less than one year ago. Will sell for \$350 on very easy terms.

**FILING CABINET**

GLOBE-WERNICKE FILING CABINET, stands five feet high, built of solid oak on the sectional plan, with receptacles for every sort of papers and documents. Was originally built for a large real estate firm, and is a good one. Come in and see this.

**POOL TABLES**

Six pool tables at your own price. These must be sold, and the terms have made accordingly easy. The above may be seen upon application to

**CHAS. W. FREDERICK**  
ALIX

**IMPROVED FARM**

A good improved farm, with small, well-built house, granary, stable and other small buildings; about 45 acres broken; all well fenced and crossed fences; close to town. This is the biggest bargain you ever heard of at

**\$12.50 per acre.**

TERMS

**G. H. DARLOW, - ALIX**







## A. THOMAS & SONS

General merchants

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing,  
Boots and Shoes, Hardware,  
Crockery, Notions

must be cleared at once, as we will remove  
in a few days to the new townsite, and

**WE DO NOT WANT TO MOVE**

the goods. You will save money if you  
GET YOUR SUPPLY NOW

LAMERTON and MIRROR

### MANFRED.

Manfred, June 29.—The seeds  
inspector is on duty in this district.  
He has fined some for sowing fields  
infested with noxious weeds.

The crops are looking fine and  
thriving rapidly, especially after this  
favorable rain fall on the 22nd  
and 23rd.

Mr. H. Skode had a runaway,  
but fortunately there was no serious  
injury received.

Mr. Robert Johnston from Man-  
fred is doing carpenter work in  
Mirror, the new town on the G. T.  
P.

Messrs. Joseph and John Neut-  
ling are doing some breaking for  
P. Stulco taking out all the  
stumps as they go along.

N. A. Donaldson has been ap-  
pointed census enumerator for four  
townships in this district.

W. Skode, who has been unwell  
with rheumatism, is somewhat im-  
proved and is able to be out.

The ladies aid society celebrated  
in Bashaw on Coronation day.  
They enjoyed the boating on Buf-  
falo Lake, and in the evening the  
celebration was followed by a pro-  
gramme.

Bashaw is expecting a daily mail  
service.

It is said that the Methodists  
intend erecting a church building  
in Bashaw very soon.

While the present year has been  
ideally favorable to the grain  
growers of Western Canada, in the  
average season at this time of the  
year the farmers are undergoing a  
nervous strain such as no other  
class of business man in the coun-  
try has to suffer. Every one of  
them looks to see the smallest  
cloud appear on the horizon to see  
if the needed rain is coming or to  
fear that the rain that is not need-  
ed will come to the detriment of  
his crops. The thermometer is  
eagerly watched to see that weath-  
er is not too hot by day or going  
down below freezing at night. His  
anxiety is justified, for upon the  
weather depends almost wholly his  
success or failure for the year. One  
hot day too much may ruin his  
prospects of a fine crop, or one day  
too much rain may do the same  
thing. One hot wind may shrivel  
all his prospects and make ruin  
sure in his face.

But is the farmer justified in  
submitting himself to this nerve-  
racking strain? He would be, if  
there were no way to avoid it.  
But there is a way of reducing this  
worry, if, indeed, not entirely re-  
moving it. The system is to so  
farm that all will not be lost if one  
crop is in. In other words, the farm-  
er who goes in for mixed farming  
is in a much more secure position  
than the one who goes in for grain

raising exclusively. The weather  
that will completely ruin a wheat  
crop may not so seriously affect an  
oat crop. Crops of alfalfa, timothy  
or fodder are not subject to the  
same adverse conditions that grain  
crops are. Live stock can live and  
thrive fairly well under conditions  
that would blight a grain crop, and  
profitable crops of roots and veg-  
etables can be raised under condi-  
tions that would make grain a fail-  
ure. When a farmer invests his  
all in a grain crop he stands to lose  
it if weather conditions are un-  
favorable, while the man who in-  
vests what he has in a variety of  
agricultural crops stands a good  
chance of getting at least a living  
out of some of them even though  
circumstances should make others  
complete failures.

Grain farming is a gamble in  
which the farmer stands to make  
all or nothing, but that is not good  
business. It is safe to say that,  
even with the splendid prospects  
there are this year of getting a  
bumper crop, there is not a farmer  
or a farmer's wife but would feel  
a great deal more secure and less  
worried, if he had some live stock,  
or a field of alfalfa or timothy, or a  
good flock of poultry, or a field or  
two of roots and vegetables. They  
would feel that though they may  
not make a fortune if the weather  
is unfavorable, they would at least  
have a good living.

### TAKING THE CENSUS.

Canada's Numbering Will Be an  
Elaborate Work.

It costs something to take the cen-  
sus in Canada. The appropriation  
for the purpose is \$1,900,000. But Mr.  
McDonald, the census commis-  
sioner, says that the cost would ex-  
ceed this amount.

The census-takers have been ap-  
pointed and their names will soon be  
announced. There are 226 in all.  
Three permanent officers of the Cen-  
sus Bureau will be assigned to meet  
the commissioners at various cen-  
tral points throughout the Do-  
minion. There will probably be two  
or three meeting places in Ontario and  
the same number in Quebec. There  
will be one meeting place in the  
Maritime Provinces and one in each  
of the western provinces. The in-  
structions to the enumerators will be  
given in May. The latter have not  
yet been appointed. Actual work  
on the census will be commenced  
June 1.

It has been arranged that the in-  
spector or district inspectors of the In-  
dian Department will take the census at  
the different stations of this depart-  
ment, and one of the principal of-  
ficers of the company has been ap-  
pointed a commissioner. The Indian  
agents of the Government will take  
the census at Indian agencies. They  
will receive instructions direct from  
the Census Bureau and report to it  
instead of to the Department of In-  
dian Affairs. At the last census there  
were 93,400 full-blood Indians in  
Canada and 34,461 half-breeds. It is  
expected that the aborigines, while  
not showing any great increase, will  
be able to hold their own. While  
perhaps the most marked increase in  
the population of Canada will be  
found in the cities, rapid strides have  
been made in the rural districts of  
Ontario and the West. The Provinces  
of Saskatchewan and Alberta will, it  
is expected, show the greatest in-  
crease. Manitoba will show a sub-  
stantial gain, but the province is a  
comparatively small one and a large  
portion of it has been settled for  
years.

### Robbery on C. P. R. Train.

Wetaskiwin, June 27.—A daring  
robbery was perpetrated on the  
train which left Wetaskiwin for  
the north at 20.45 Monday evening.  
A traveller boarding the train at  
this point was followed by a ruf-  
fian, who relieved him of something  
like \$90. He then pulled the bell-  
rop and before the train came to a  
standstill was lost in the bush a  
couple of miles north of the city.  
It is supposed he was a follower of  
the circus, and returning left with  
the circus train last evening.

Order your Stationery, Loose Leaf  
Ledges, Supplies and Counter Check  
Books from the Reflector. We print  
everything, and meet Toronto prices.

### ALIX JOTTINGS

Alix, July 1

Miss Carscallen returned on Tuesday  
from a short visit at Red Deer.

Miss M. E. Frederick left on Friday  
to spend a few weeks at Calgary.

D. A. McDonald is spending a couple  
of weeks at Calgary, combining busi-  
ness with pleasure.

John Lockwood has removed his  
barber shop to the new building erect-  
ed for him on Nillock street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Tenkey and  
little son left on Saturday last for  
Calgary, where they will reside.

Quite a number of townspeople and  
farmers of the district visited Lacombe  
on Tuesday to hear Mr. R. L. Borden.

Mrs. Bruce and children, who were  
formerly residents here, are visiting  
at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert  
Beck.

Money is said to be very tight these  
days. One can't even sit on his own

verandah without a mosquito present-  
ing its bill.

Miss Matel Steers left on Tuesday  
for her home at Bashaw after visiting  
for several days at the home of Mrs.  
W. L. Pettit.

W. J. McMillan, of Calgary, was in  
town on Tuesday, and on returning  
yesterday was accompanied home by  
his daughter, Miss Margaret.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Gilbert, of  
Grangeville, Idaho, who have been  
visiting friends here for the past  
month, left on Saturday for their  
home.

In the voting contest just closed by  
the Calgary News-Telegram, Miss  
Pearl Savorn was one of the lucky  
candidates, standing highest in the  
district from Red Deer to Stettler, and  
receiving as her prize a handsome  
piano.

The Grand Trunk Pacific surveyors  
who are surveying the line from Alix  
to Edson through the Brazeau district  
are expected to complete the work as  
far as the C. & E. this week. The  
work of grading on this line will likely  
be begun early next spring.

The baseball team journeyed to Wet-  
askiwin on Tuesday, where they play-  
ed their first game in the Central Al-  
berta League. Seven innings were  
played in a drizzling rain before the  
game was called, the score standing a  
line, 8 runs each.

On Thursday last a young Galician  
by the name of Mamkotevich surrep-  
tiously removed from the depot at  
Tees a suitcase containing a traveller's  
clothing. Constable Curry, of the  
R.N.W.M. Police, was informed, and  
overtook and arrested the young man  
near Clive as he was hurrying toward  
Lacombe. He was brought back to  
the barracks here and upon being  
tried before Justices Daclow and Pin-  
nell was found guilty. As he was  
only 15 years of age he was sentenced  
to the Reformatory School at Edmon-  
ton.

## A. Mather

Real Estate

A choice list of Farms  
and Ranches is this  
District.

A number of fine resi-  
dential lots in Mirror  
townsite for sale at  
reasonable prices.

Send in your subscription  
to-day, and keep up  
with the town.

### WHITECOTTON & M'CORRELL

AUCTIONEERING

REAL ESTATE

INSURANCE

NOTARIES

Two years in Ponoka and  
three years in Lacombe. A  
general experience in our  
lines of over twenty years

MIRROR, ALBERTA

## AN ARMY OF PEABODYS

HAS INVADED OUR STORE

TO BE GIVEN AWAY FREE  
ONE ONLY TO A FAMILY WHILE THEY LAST

**SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY, JULY 8**

WITH EVERY PURCHASE OF A SUIT OF

**PEABODY'S  
GUARANTEED OVERALLS**

WE WILL GIVE GRATIS AS ABOVE ONE OF THESE  
**HANDSOME DOLLS** FOR THE LITTLE ONES

These dolls are of cloth, indestructible, and will last for years with the  
best of care. They will stand alone if the feet are properly made.  
No child can possibly break one or hurt itself in handling it. The feet and  
of a toy. They are made to right and teach them to play with Peabody's  
dolls when both and your Peabody's Overalls when at our store or elsewhere  
their more secure clothes is the world.



These overalls are made in Black Bibs, Blue Stripe Bibs, Black  
Pants, Grey Stripe Pants, Brown Pants and are worth \$1.40 and \$1.50  
per pair in money but considerably more in Fit, Wear and Comfort.

These rag dolls stand any amount of knocking about and give  
great amusement to the little ones. BE IN TIME! DON'T MISS ONE!

MEN'S WORKING

## Boots

A Speciality with us

Guaranteed

AT

\$2.25

\$2.50

\$3.00

MEN'S

## Hats

## Caps

## Gloves

In Big Variety at  
LOW PRICES

MEN'S WORKING

## Shirts

SELECTED

FOR VALUES

MANY PATTERNS

85 cents \$1.00 \$1.25

# PANRUCKER & HOLLAND